

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS TO CONVENE IN BUDAPEST

LD101733 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states will hold a meeting in Budapest. In accordance with the preliminary agreement, the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states will meet in our capital in the near future.

Soviet, Romanian Groups Arrive

LD130848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The Soviet and Romanian delegations have arrived in Budapest for the meeting of parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Our correspondent, Attila Balint, reports from Ferihegy Airport:

In 1 day it will have been 30 years since the leaders of eight socialist countries signed the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and at the same time, it also was agreed that they would establish a joint command of the armed forces of the states participating in the pact. Since its establishment, the Warsaw Pact has proved, with an entire series of peace initiatives, that it endeavors only to preserve the security of the member-states, and at nearly every high-level consultation it has proposed a mutual renunciation of military force to the NATO member-countries. Because initiatives have not met with a favorable reception, the highest-level delegations of the member-countries decided not long ago to extend the validity of the Warsaw Pact.

I said that in 1 day it will have been 30 years since the Warsaw Pact was signed. Arriving for the meeting held on this occasion were the USSR delegation headed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet. The Romanian delegation, headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Office of the Grand National Assembly, also arrived at Ferihegy this morning. The delegations were received by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

EE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN SOVIET CELEBRATIONS

For Soviet media reportage on the arrival of East European delegations in Moscow and their participation in events marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, see the Political and Social Developments section of the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

CEMA BUYING LICENSES -- CEMA is solving its technological problems by buying licenses in the West. "Bulgaria has bought the most, followed by Hungary, 1,100 in 5 years; the GDR 500; Poland, 360; and so forth. Licences are primarily bought in Austria, France, and the FRG, Italy, and Japan. Bulgaria allocates for foreign licences the largest portion of its national income of any country in the world. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr/1-2 May 85 p 8 AU]

LEADERS ATTEND VE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN TIRANA

Ceremony at Martyrs Cemetery

AU091531 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] Today, on the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, thousands of Tirana inhabitants went to the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery to pay homage. The party and state leaders: Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, AWP Central Committee Politburo members Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, and Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary; Nexhmiye Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member; Xhafer Spahiu, Presidium deputy chairman; and Shefqet Peci, National Committee of Albanian War Veterans chairman, went to the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders met and shook hands with cadres, workers, veterans, and heroes of the people. While a band played a funeral march, the party and state leaders placed wreaths in front of the Mother Albania Monument. Comrade Ramiz Alia and Lenka Cuko placed a wreath in the name of the AWP Central Committee; Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu in the name of the People's Assembly Presidium; and Comrade Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu in the name of the Council of Ministers. Wreaths were also laid in the name of mass organizations. The party and state leaders then held a minute's silence and saluted with clenched fists, honoring the immortal memory of the martyrs, while the band played the national anthem.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders then went to the grave of the beloved leader of the party and the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Lenka Cuko laid a wreath in the name of the AWP Central Committee; Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu laid a wreath in the name of the People's Assembly Presidium; Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu laid a wreath in the name of the Council of Ministers. Wreaths were also placed at Comrade Enver's grave in the name of mass organizations.

Comrade Nexhmiye Hoxha placed a bouquet of flowers at Comrade Enver Hoxha's grave and another in front of the Mother Albania Monument. Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders saluted the grave with clenched fists and bowed respectfully. The honor guard marched past the grave, accompanied by the band.

Comrade Ramiz Alia again met and spoke with people who came to pay homage.

'Solemn Meeting'

AU091901 Tirana ATA in English 1835 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- The General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People and the party committee of Tirana District organized at the hall of the opera and ballet theater in the capital today afternoon a solemn meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Attending the meeting were veterans of war and labour, heroes of the people and socialist labour, vanguard working people and cooperativists, parents and relatives of the martyrs' families, working people of different institutions, militarymen, young boys and girls, as well as members of the Central Committee of the party and the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

Those present applauded when the party and state leaders Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party Nexhmije Hoxha, the vice chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu and other comrades entered the hall.

The solemn meeting was declared open by the chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian People, Comrade Shefqet Peci. The speech on the occasion was delivered by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra.

Scientific Conference

AU090812 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- The Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of People's Defence and the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People organised a scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the capital today. Attending were scholars and working people of different scientific educational and cultural institutions, veterans of war, representatives of the mass organizations and departments, militarymen and other invitees. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Lenka Cuko and Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Manush Myftiu, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and First Secretary of the Tirana District party committee Comrade Foto Cami, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Peoples Defence Comrade Prokop Murra, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Comrade Shefqet Peci, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples assembly and Government.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE ON S&T EXCHANGE

AU101217 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) -- The protocol on cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the French Republic for 1985-1986 was signed in Paris on May 9. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Vangjush Zalleli, director of the Press Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and for the French side by the general director of the Department for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France (Jacques Butet). Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in France Maxhun Peka.

CPSU SECRETARY LEADS VISITING DELEGATION

AU091627 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 May 85 p 1-2

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in our country yesterday at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers. The delegation will participate in the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler-fascism and Japanese militarism. The delegation also includes Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria. The high-ranking Soviet guests were greeted at Sofia airport by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, and other officials and functionaries from the BCP Central Committee.

Wreaths Placed at Monument

AU091811 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 9 May 85

["Homage to the Valour" - BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May (BTA) -- Today, May 9th, the day of victory wreaths were laid at the monument of the Soviet Army-liberator. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Mr. Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov and other party and state leaders, veterans of the patriotic war of Bulgaria of 1944-1945. In attendance was also the Soviet party and state delegation headed by Mr. Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

Soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army laid at the pedestal the wreaths of the CC of the BCP, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party [as received] (BZNS), the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, the Nationwide Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Ministry of National Defense, the Sofia City Committee of the BCP and the Executive Committee of the Sofia City Council.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Soviet party and state delegation which is here to take part in the celebrations of the day of victory, and on behalf of the embassies of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and Hungary.

Wreaths and flowers were laid at many other places in Sofia.

Soviet Embassy Holds Reception

AU091946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] On 9 May Leonid Grekov, USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy halls on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, George Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Kristov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; members of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian Agrarian

National Union; BCP Central Committee department heads; ministers; deputy chairman of the National Assembly; leaders of mass-political and public organizations; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and figures from the areas of arts, science, and culture. The members of the Soviet party-state delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0800 GMT on 10 May reports: "On 10 May the USSR party-state delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, departed from Bulgaria."]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 10 MAY

AU101600 Sofia BTA in English 1409 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] Sofia, May 10 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr. Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, who handed him the address of the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to the people, parliaments and governments of all countries.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov assessed highly and hailed the address as a new and realistic contribution of the U.S.S.R. to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries for avoiding a nuclear war, for mutual arms reductions, for disarmament. The Bulgarian Communists, the working people, the whole Bulgarian people are staunchly backing the Leninist foreign policy of the U.S.S.R., which is in support of the peaceful coexistence of the countries of different social order, noted Mr. Zhivkov. Together with the other countries who signed the Warsaw Treaty, Bulgaria is working and struggling to achieve the establishment of a watershed between the forces of war and the antiwar forces in the world, to create such a social atmosphere, in which the warmongers are totally isolated from the broad people's masses and from the political figures and statesmen, who are leading the struggle for peace and understanding in the world.

PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR CONCLUDED ON 12 MAY

AU121831 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Plovdiv, May 12 (BTA) -- The Fifth International Plovdiv Spring Fair of consumer goods ended today. In the course of a week it was a centre of active trade exchange and contacts between representatives of foreign trade enterprises and firms of 49 countries. Sixty-six articles of the light and the food industries, and of the furniture and chemical industries were awarded gold medals. Fifty-nine exhibits were awarded the "Gold Medal" of the Plovdiv Fair. The greatest number of medals (11 gold medals) went to the exposition of the USSR. Contracts were concluded between Bulgarian organisations and foreign firms to the tune of 1 milliard foreign currency leva -- import and export.

BILAK, FRG'S VOGEL DISCUSS BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD121203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD Bundestag group chairman. They evaluated current questions of the international situation and discussed further cooperation between both countries in efforts to secure world peace.

ATTENDANCE AT 8 MAY LIBERATION RALLY REPORTED

AU101245 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 May on page 1 carries a 1,200-word unattributed report on a "festive session" of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium, and the CSSR Government held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle on 8 May to mark the 40th anniversary of the "culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army."

According to the report the meeting was attended by the following CPCZ delegation: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

RUDE PRAVO further notes that the foreign delegations represented at the meeting included a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and consisting further of Guriy Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR; a Bulgarian delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; a Hungarian delegation led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; a GDR delegation led by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; a Polish delegation led by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; a Romanian delegation led by Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; A Cuban delegation led by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy chairman of the State Council; a Mongolian delegation led by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the party Control Committee; a DPRK delegation led by Kim Hwan, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice premier; a Vietnamese delegation led by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy premier.

Also present were: a Laotian delegation led by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Kim Yin, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and central director of the Committee for Radio and Television; and a Yugoslav delegation led by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO USSR ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

AU101242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR's Government and people, as well in our own name, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all fraternal Soviet people ardent comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the USSR's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

On the days of the celebrations of the glorious May days of 1945, we pay deeply grateful tribute to the USSR and to its glorious Army that brought us peace and freedom. We will never forget that the heroic Soviet people bore the main burden of the fight against fascism in the anti-Hitlerite coalition and that they decisively contributed toward its defeat and toward the liberation of enslaved nations.

We will cherish forever in our minds and hearts the bright memory of more than 140,000 fallen Soviet heroes who laid down their lives in liberating our fatherland. We are proud of the fact that thousands of Czech and Slovak patriots fought in the Great Patriotic War at the side of the Soviet people; in the merciless struggle with the enemy they cemented by their blood the fraternal ties binding our nations, ties that have become the permanent foundation of the peaceful life of our nations.

The liberation of our fatherland and the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people signified a historic break in the life of our nations. They opened for them the path toward building a new and socially just society. The results achieved on this path during the past 40 years convincingly affirm that this path is correct.

The firm union of alliance with the USSR, the friendship and cooperation of our parties, states, and nations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are for us a firm international guarantee of the state independence, sovereignty, and security of the CSSR and a reliable support in the solution of our construction tasks.

In the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the 15th signing anniversary of which we are recalling these days, we will continue exerting our every effort for further consolidating and comprehensively developing the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance.

For our people, for socialism, and for the progressive development in the world, the successes that are being achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of its Leninist CPSU in building and perfecting the developed socialist society and in the struggle for a lasting peace are an inspiration.

We are commemorating Victory Day under the conditions of a complicated international situation, exacerbated by the aggressive policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, which is threatening the foundations of peace and the security of nations. The Czechoslovak people appreciate the principled Leninist peace foreign policy of the USSR and its offensive struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and achieve international detente. We fully support the Soviet Union's new enterprising proposals expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which are showing the constructive and realistic path toward achieving this goal.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the CPCZ and all our people will continue to consistently follow the path of friendship, cooperation, and firm alliance with the USSR. Herein we see the fulfillment and development of the legacy of 9 May 1945, of the progressive traditions in the history of our nations. We will do everything to further consolidate the cohesion and unity of the states of the socialist community, to develop their cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to achieve victory in the joint struggle for socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

On the occasion of the great holiday of our nations, we wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and all fraternal Soviet people from the bottom of our hearts, new successes in the effort to achieve the all-round upsurge of the Soviet people and in the struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

HUSAK, OTHER LEADERS HONOR FALLEN USSR HEROES

AU081255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 85 p 1-2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A solemn act marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's struggle for national liberation and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army was held on Sunday, 5 May, at the central burial ground of honor of the Soviet Army at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague.

To the sound of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" and military honors, a joint wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the CSSR Federal Assembly was laid at the memorial of Soviet soldiers who fell in liberating Czechoslovakia. The wreath was laid by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; and by Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

Tribute to the fallen Soviet heroes was also paid by representatives of the Government of the CSSR, the Czech National Council, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army, troops of the Ministry of Interior and People's Militia, as well as representatives of party and state bodies and social organizations of Prague and Central Bohemia.

The memory of members of the glorious Soviet Army was also honored by the laying of wreaths by employees of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR headed by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin; by a delegation of the USSR Central Group of Forces in the CSSR headed by its commander, Colonel General Viktor Yermakov; by Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense; and by other Soviet generals and officers. A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Central Board of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Nikolay Sychev, first deputy chairman of the board, was also present.

Undying respect for those who had laid down their lives in the victorious struggle against fascism was also conveyed by wreaths of social organizations of the National Front, by the units of honor of our Army and the Soviet Army, and by the guard of honor of Prague, Pioneers at graves of the Soviet heroes.

After the Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems, the delegations then laid a joint wreath at the grave of Czechoslovak members of the Red Army who fell in the battles of the civil war in the USSR.

The solemn act was concluded by the International.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MARKS VE DAY, VACLAVIK SPEAKS

AU081133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Reliable Shield of Socialism"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The staff of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense met in Prague on Monday 6 May to mark the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's struggle for national liberation and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Colonel General Milan VACLAVIK, CSSR minister of national defense, recalled in his speech that 9 May 1945 -- the day of victory over Hitlerite fascism -- was a crucial landmark in the history of our nations. The bequest of the fighters against fascism commits members of the Czechoslovak People's Army to strengthen the moral-political state and discipline of military collectives and to improve the standard of field and air training, including the masterly command of weapons and combat technology. He drew attention to the fact that the safeguarding of a reliable defense of our homeland and the entire socialist community is an indispensable prerequisite for the successful building of a developed socialist society. This can only be achieved in concerted efforts of Warsaw Pact member-states. M. VACLAVIK stressed that in a situation when the most reactionary circles of the United States and their NATO allies seek military supremacy over the socialist world, the Warsaw Pact represents a solid and reliable shield of socialism. This is also why on 26 April in Warsaw, representatives of seven fraternal socialist countries signed a protocol on extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense; Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the USSR Central Group of Forces in the CSSR; Major General Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache at the USSR Embassy in the CSSR; and the military and air attaches at the embassies of other socialist countries accredited in the CSSR.

INDUSTRY-COMMERCE MINUTES SIGNED WITH IRAQ

JN100844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Prague, 10 May (INA) -- Joint minutes on the commercial, industrial, and scientific cooperation between Iraq and the CSSR were signed here last night at the end of the meetings of the seventh session of the Iraqi-CSSR committee on commercial and industrial cooperation. Dr Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning and head of the Iraqi side in the committee, who is currently visiting Prague, signed the minutes on the Iraqi side. Minister of Finance Leopold Ler signed on the CSSR side.

The Iraqi minister of planning said that the minutes constitute an advanced step on the level of promoting economic and commercial relations between the two countries on the basis of the two sides' mutual interests. Dr Faraj met yesterday with the CSSR deputy premier and several ministers to discuss relations between the two countries and the means of promoting them.

HUSAK PORTRAYED AS DISJOINTED GOOSE; FOUR ARRESTS

AUL01623 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Prague, May 10 (AFP) -- Four Czechoslovaks have been criminally charged with possession of a caricature portraying President Gustav Husak as a disjointed goose, a defense committee said in a statement here today.

The Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Accused (VONS) said Stanislav Pitas, who is a member of the Charter-77 dissident movement, and Jaroslav Janecka were arrested April 22 at Ceska Skalice, 110 kms (70 miles) east of here after police found the drawing at their house.

The goose is a pun because Mr Husak's name means gander. The drawing was surmounted by a phallic symbol, the committee said.

The committee said the two men were charged with "subjecting the president of the Republic to ridicule," and face up to two years in prison if convicted. They are being held pending trial.

The other two arrested in the case, Kvetoslav Dubek and Josef Vilhelm, were freed but are still charged.

Mr Vilhelm is also accused of having sung anti-Soviet songs in a bar on March 11, the evening of the announcement that Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko had died, the defense committee said.

ORTEGA CONCLUDES VISIT, MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Honecker

LD101633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega continued their political talks today. The exchange of views between the two statesmen and those accompanying them involved in particular further measures aimed at deepening cooperation between their parties and states.

Erich Honecker again confirmed the firm alliance of the people of the GDR with Nicaragua's struggle for the country's national and democratic renewal and to repulse all counter-revolutionary attempts at destabilization. He expressed firm conviction that these attempts, and the policy of economic and military blackmail pursued by imperialist circles, will founder on the resistance of the Nicaraguan people and international public opinion.

Daniel Ortega paid tribute to the vigorous solidarity shown by the GDR to all peoples fighting for their freedom, independence, and national sovereignty. Fighting Nicaragua is also experiencing this fraternal support. He stressed that the cause of the tense situation in Central America lies in attempts by reactionary leadership circles of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states and to impose their will on them. Such a policy violates international law in the grossest way and flouts the wish of the peoples to live in peace and security. Daniel Ortega again declared his support for a peaceful resolution of existing problems.

The two statesmen welcomed with satisfaction the fact that at the UN Security Council debate many speakers sharply condemned the United States' intention to intervene in Nicaragua and Washington's blockade policy, and distanced themselves from them. This is a reflection of the worldwide outrage at the illegal embargo measures taken by the United States against Latin American countries.

During the friendly exchange of views, in which other leading personalities from the two countries took part, the partners in the talks reaffirmed their determination to work actively for arms limitation and disarmament. They expressed the conviction that a reduction in arms spending will contribute significantly toward solving many of the problems facing developing countries today.

Visits Hospitalized Sandinists

LD101757 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today visited wounded Sandinists who are receiving treatment in the Berlin Charite. He was accompanied by Werner Jarowsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SEC Central Committee. Daniel Ortega learned about the medical treatment being given the fighters and expressed warm thanks for this proof of internationalist solidarity.

Seen Off by Krenz

LD110728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0709 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN) -- Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, on Saturday morning ended his visit to the GDR and left for Madrid.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

At Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport, the party and state delegation led by him was given a cordial send-off by the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Egon Krenz, deputy State Council chairman, and Werner Jarowinsky, as well as other personalities. On behalf of Erich Honecker, Egon Krenz thanked Daniel Ortega for visiting the GDR and wished him a good journey.

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER COMMEMORATES VE DAY

Meets With Hoffmann

LD091352 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of defense, speaking today at a friendship meeting [place not specified] with a delegation of the Soviet Army and war fleet, praised the struggle and sacrifices of the Red Army in the Great Patriotic War. Thanks to the act of liberation by the Soviet people 40 years ago, the first German workers and peasants state, as well as the National People's Army and other armed organs, now exists. The USSR's achievements in protecting peace in Europe in the past 4 decades will always be remembered. It has created favorable conditions for the advance of socialism in the GDR also, Heinz Hoffmann stressed.

USSR Deputy Defense Minister Semen Kurkotkin said he is deeply impressed by the firm resolve of GDR citizens to strengthen peace and socialism. The legacy of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and the Antifascist resistance fighters is honorably preserved in the socialist German state.

Visits Brandenburg Gate

LD110835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0735 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN) -- The USSR deputy defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin, Army General Petr Laschenko, and other members of the delegation from the Soviet Army and Navy on Saturday viewed the GDR state border to West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate at the conclusion of their GDR visit. The delegation was accompanied by GDR Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Joachim Goldbach.

The Berlin City commandant, Lt Karl-Heinz Drews, told the guests about the tasks of the GDR border troops in securing the 162 km state border to West Berlin. When signing the guest book, Marshal Kurkotkin paid tribute to the responsible service and great keenness of the border troops in securing peace and protecting the achievements of socialism.

STATE SECRETARY BEIL TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN U.S.

Meets Dam, Foley, Others

LD101358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Washington, 10 May (ADN) -- On 9 May Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state, received State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a talk.

Dr Beil spoke about GDR policy on maintaining and securing peace. He stressed that it is and remains the primary aim of the GDR's foreign and security policy to help prevent a nuclear inferno and secure peace for the world.

The two women spoke in favor of the further buildup of bilateral relations and confirmed their wish to continue the dialogue between representatives of the two states on political and trade questions.

Further talks took place with Daniel Amstutz, under secretary at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Thomas S. Foley, Democratic majority leader in the House of Representatives. The talks, in which Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador in the United States, took part, took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

Meets Dow Chairman, Baldrige

AU131002 East Berlin NEUES DETUSCHLAND in German 10 May 85 p 2

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- The GDR-United States and United States-GDR Trade and Economic Councils concluded their seventh joint session in Washington on 8 May with the signing of a working program by their chairmen, State Secretary Gerhard Beil and Robert Lundeen, DOW Chemical Corporation's chairman of the board of directors. Both sides favored expanding trade and economic relations between the GDR and the United States, based on equal rights and mutual advantage. They stressed the need to normalize trade relations and rejected all measures and obstacles hampering bilateral trade and economic relations. The members of both sides advocated the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement between the two countries, including most-favored-nation status.

The working program provides for measures to increase trade. In addition to the participation of representatives of efficient GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines, the session was also attended by leading figures of important U.S. firms and U.S. banks who thus demonstrated the increasing interest of broad U.S. business, trade, and bank circles in deepening and expanding economic cooperation with the GDR.

Following the session of the Trade and Economic Councils, commercial agreements and contracts were signed.

During a meeting between State Secretary Beil and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, the sides discussed their intention to promote the development of trade relations. Secretary Baldrige expressed his interest in undertaking joint efforts to make better use of the possibilities existing in these relations between the two countries. On this occasion Gerhard Beil pointed out that developed economic relations could contribute to promoting understanding between peoples and could help overcome international tensions.

Further talks, which were also attended by Gerhard Herder, ambassador of the GDR to the United States, were held with Senator John C. Danforth and Congressman Sam Gibbons.

PLAN FULFILLMENT THROUGH END OF APRIL REPORTED

AU081704 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the socialist competition for the 11th SED Congress, the GDR working people have successfully developed the first stage in preparing for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people with high achievements in the growth and efficiency of the national economy. According to provisional estimates, national income rose 4 percent, due to intensively enlarged reproduction; specific production expenditures were reduced; and industry, agriculture, the building industry, and transport developed dynamically.

Thanks to the high labor achievements of the working people in all sectors of the national economy, the plans for performance growth were fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled even during the protracted and extreme winter period. Timely measures for the material-technological security of the national economy and to supply the populace under such conditions paid off.

The plan for exports to the USSR was exceeded. Tasks related to the other socialist countries were fulfilled. Trade with the countries of the nonsocialist economic area is developing as envisaged by the plan.

Working people in industry exceeded their pledges made to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the SED Central Committee seminar in Leipzig, and have already scored a 2-workday lead in net output by the end of April.

The growth of industrial net output totals 7.5 percent. On this basis, labor productivity in industry rose 6.9 percent. Costs per M100 of commodity output dropped 1.9 percent. This was decisively facilitated by a reduction in material consumption. In the metal processing industry, specific consumption of rolled steel was reduced eight percent.

A 4.3 percent growth rate was achieved in industrial commodity output and the lead over the plan was increased to 1.8 billion. A particularly high output increase was noted in the field of microelectronics, with a 35 percent increase in monolithically integrated circuits and a 29 percent increase for optoelectronic components. Output of robots was 29 percent higher than last year.

A total of 752 tasks were completed by the end of April in order to further accelerate scientific-technological progress within the state plan for science and technology.

Planned state procurement in agriculture was exceeded. The excess over plan was 29,000 tons for slaughter cattle, 118,000 tons for milk, and 28 million eggs. Procurement of slaughter cattle rose 9.1 percent compared with the past year, and that of milk 2.8 percent. The plan for net output in the foodstuffs industry and the plan for sales of raw timber in forestry were exceeded.

Railroads increased their transportation performance in inland traffic by 5.6 percent. Transportation as a whole fulfilled the transportation tasks of the national economy with lower specific expenditures. Services in the postal and telecommunications system increased compared with the past year.

The development of the material and cultural living standard envisaged by the plan was achieved. The population received stable supplies of foodstuffs and industrial goods.

In the national economy the increased output of finished products for the population totals four percent. The plan was fulfilled 102.1 percent. Retail trade turnover was 3.5 percent higher than last year. Housing conditions of 196,000 citizens improved as a result of the construction and modernization of 65,472 apartments. In Berlin 7,449 apartments were completed. The kreis-controlled building industry increased its repair services for residential buildings 14 percent over last year. The building industry boosted net output 8.4 percent and labor productivity 8.5 percent. Costs were 2.7 percent lower than last year.

In 1984 the socialist competition drive, "Return of funds to the state -- a contribution to the national income" has gained further scope. Enterprises within industry, the building industry in particular, and the bezirke returned checks, material, and financial funds totalling three billion marks to the state bank.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net output and labor productivity per workday was achieved by the end of April:

	net output in percentages	labor productivity
coal and energy	4.0	1.3
ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	10.1	9.5
chemical industry	8.4	8.0
electrical engineering, electronics	14.3	13.1
heavy machinery and installation construction	9.5	9.4
machine tools and processing, machinery construction	11.1	10.9
general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	13.3	12.1
light industry	8.6	9.3
glass and ceramics industry	11.6	11.2
bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	11.0	10.2
geology	17.6	13.2

Within Bezirk-controlled industry the following development per workday in the growth of net output and labor productivity was recorded:

	net output in percent	labor productivity
the capital, Berlin	19.1	17.1
Cottbus	13.7	13.4
Dresden	11.6	11.3
Erfurt	15.9	13.5
Frankfurt (Oder)	15.0	11.2
Gera	16.0	13.2
Halle	15.2	14.7
Karl-Marx-Stadt	12.0	12.0
Leipzig	12.8	12.8
Magdeburg	15.3	14.8
Neubrandenburg	5.2	4.0
Potsdam	14.7	12.7
Rostock	10.9	9.4
Schwerin	15.6	11.5
Suhl	15.9	15.2

HONECKER LINKS OLYMPIC IDEALS WITH WORLD PEACE

LD102022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1257 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- The sports movement in the GDR can continue to count on the support of the party and state leaders.

This was reaffirmed today in Berlin by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the end of the constituting session of the GDR Festival and Spartakiad Committee. "Our party assesses the work of the socialist sports organization highly," he stressed.

From the outset, the socialist German state has always been, in accordance with its social concern, a state of youth and sportspeople. Honecker thanked all those engaged in sports for their contribution to successful development of the GDR and for their part in the struggle for peace and socialism.

"Arisen from ruins, our socialist state has made a great advance in the heart of Europe. Internationally it enjoys high recognition for its basic stance, determined by international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity, for its predictable policy of common sense and realism, and for its persistence, continuity, and consistency in the struggle to solve the most important question faced by mankind, the safeguarding of peace," Honecker said.

"The people of the GDR are filled with deep satisfaction to know that they are at one with the peace power, the USSR, with the other states of the socialist community, and with all people on earth interested in peaceful coexistence of the peoples in this dispute about the future of mankind," Honecker continued.

His recent meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphatically confirmed the common positions of the two countries and indicated new perspectives of cooperation up to the year 2000. "A strong socialism is and will remain the decisive condition for a secure peace. At this time of unchanged imperialist challenge the still greater cohesion of our alliance and the more effective linking of the material and intellectual powers of the countries of the socialist family of peoples for mutual benefit is a vital matter."

Once again the USSR's disarmament proposals submitted by Gorbachev have underlined the degree to which socialism acts as a constant initiator for a secure peace. "The renewed Moscow peace appeal demonstrates to the whole world the USSR's readiness for peace, for dialogue, and for constructive solutions to all questions that affect the safeguarding of world peace. We hope that this appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries will help clear the path for peace. Mankind has a future only in peace. It is a dictate of reason to oppose jointly those who do indeed speak of peace but who are forcing the nuclear arms race, who proclaim a policy of strength, and who are pursuing imperialist plans for hegemony.

"Sport, too, needs peace," Honecker stressed. "How can there be a sporting contest for the glory of life and of peaceful coexistence of people under the black death clouds of war? To be a sportsman in socialism also always means to consciously line up within the ranks of the millions of fighters for peace and friendship between the peoples."

The gymnastics and sports festivals in the GDR are always characterized by a desire for peace, zest for life, and confidence in the future by its participants. "At all times they were festivals of sport and festivals of peace and always dedicated to the Olympic idea which binds the peoples together. It is in this spirit that the socialist sports movement is preparing for the 8th gymnastics and sports festival and the 11th children's and youth Spartakiad as an important political, sporting, and cultural event in the life of our society."

Great, too, are the new tests for the competitive sportsmen and women of the GDR.

"In the period when tens of thousands are attuning themselves to the mass sport exercises and competitions of the Leipzig gymnastics and sports festival and the children's and youth Spartakiad, they are engaged in long-term training for the 1988 Olympic Games. We have every reason to assume that our sportsmen and women will prepare themselves very intensively for this," Erich Honecker said.

"Anyone who knows the GDR and its sportsmen and women, coaches, and referees knows that the Olympic idea has a good home in our country. The GDR as a sporting country cannot be separated from the GDR as a peace state. It is with great pleasure that we will host the 90th session of the IOC next month. It is an honor for us to welcome the IOC members from over 70 countries and other Olympic guests to the GDR. They will find good working conditions in our capital and be able to see here how alive the lofty ideals of Pierre de Coubertin are in the socialist German state and how they are cultivated and promoted."

INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

LD131219 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] A delegation led by Interior Minister Janos Kamara has left for Moscow. The Hungarian delegation has been invited by Viktor Cherbikov, chairman of the Soviet Union's Committee for State Security, and Vitaliy Fedorchuk, minister of internal affairs.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL APPROVES PACT MEMO

LD101452 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] At its session today, the Presidential Council discussed and approved, on the basis of the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the memorandum signed on 26 April in the Polish capital concerning the extension of the Warsaw Pact. According to this memorandum, the political-defense alliance of the socialist countries, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance that was signed in 1955, will remain in force for another 20 years, with the option of a further 10-year extension.

The extension of the Warsaw Pact has been made necessary by the existence and activities of NATO, the dangers threatening peace. The Presidential Council has stated that the Warsaw Pact continues to be a fundamental factor for strengthening the security of the member-states and for preserving European and universal peace. The Hungarian People's Republic is contributing to perfecting its political and defense organizations and to the development of its defense capability, thereby serving the interests of the Hungarian people as well as the common cause of socialism.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, briefed the Presidential Council on his talks with the Nicaraguan head of state, Daniel Ortega. The Presidential Council noted the briefing with approval and stated that interstate relations are developing well and cooperation is expanding. The body greeted Nicaragua's initiatives aimed at lessening tension and maintaining dialogue in the Central American region.

REPORT ON FIRST QUARTER 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU101310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 85 p 10

[Report on the Central Statistical Office's report on the economic data for the first quarter of 1985: "Economic Data Table"]

[Text] The 1985 first quarter results (in percentage of the figures for the same time last year) are presented in the table below.

The gross production volume of state and cooperative industrial organizations was 100.3, which included state enterprises and industrial cooperatives but excluded small companies, small cooperatives, etc.

The gross production value is as follows:

Industry, total	99.9
Including: Metallurgy	94.4
machine industry	98.3
chemical industry	105.5
building material industry	87.6
light industry	99.1
food industry	97.2
Industry excluding food industry	100.5
Number of employees	99.0
Gross product per employee	100.9
Average monthly wages per employee	107.7

Construction building industry (including small enterprises and small cooperatives):	
Production of building industry	78.3
Number of employees	94.4
Average monthly wages per employee	103.4
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	105.9
Including: food and beverages	107.5
articles of apparel	105.1
miscellaneous manufactured articles	104.7
State procurement	86.5
Including: plant products	103.0
live animals	83.3
animal products	89.4
Production of transport enterprises:	
goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometer)	86.5
long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometer)	98.4
Population's revenue from central sources	107.4
(Because part of the accumulations and incomes were used for business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall population's revenue)	
Consumer price index	107.1
Including: The 1985 price changes	103.7

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, industrial production increased after having shown a decrease in the first 2 months. In the first quarter of 1985 the production of the industrial organizations slightly increased by 0.3 percent.

(including the data on small enterprises, small cooperatives, etc.). If production is calculated without considering the sector of small enterprises etc., it equals last year's production. Included in this group are the production of mining, the electrical power industry and chemical industry, which increased, while the production of the other main sectors decreased. The stagnation of and in certain cases the decrease of industry is the result, among other things, of the cold weather, the related energy restrictions, and less working time than last year. Industry's domestic sales were slightly higher (0.6 percent), export sales at 0.7 percent lower than in the first 3 months of last year. The available contracts covering the rest of the year, especially those in non-ruble related export, indicate a lower increase than expected. The number of employees in the industrial organizations, including the small business sector, decreased by 0.2 percent. If this sector is excluded, the decrease will be 1 percent. Production per employee increased by 0.5 and 0.9 percent respectively.

In the first quarter, as a result of the bad weather, production of the construction industry, together with the small enterprises, small cooperatives etc. decreased by more than 20 percent, mainly in the above-ground construction sector but also in underground works. There is a similar scale of shortfall in completing turnkey flats. The number of employees was 5.6 percent lower than in the first quarter of last year. Comparing the number of available contracts of the building industry, the situation is slightly better than last year. There were far fewer building plans rejected than for the same period last year.

Concerning the agricultural products, the sales of animal products and live animals that make up the major part of the procurement sector, were 15.6 percent lower than in the first quarter of last year. The sales of slaughtering cattle decreased by 12.1 percent, and those of slaughtering pigs, compared to the extremely high level of last year, by 23.8 percent. More lamb and poultry was sold than during the first 3 months of last year. The decrease in the procurement of milk and eggs continued. The sales of plant and garden products increased by 3 percent over the amount of last year.

Retail trade, based on current prices was 5.9 percent higher, but based on comparable prices it was 0.7 percent lower than in the first quarter of last year. Sales turnover of food and beverages in shops increased by 3.7 percent, while sales decreased in the other main groups of goods. The sale of clothing was 4 percent and that of miscellaneous manufactured goods was 2.3 percent less than during the period of January-March of last year. The percentage of paying tourists decreased by 2.2 percent.

A total of 26.7 billion forints were granted for the investments of socialist organs, 4.7 percent less than for the same period last year. A decrease was registered in the appropriations for investments by councils and enterprises, while the central investment payments should increase.

DEPUTY MINISTER NOTES INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

LD102229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 May 85

[Summary] Almost 60 more industrial enterprises and cooperatives will take part in the Budapest International Fair that will open soon, and they will display their products in a greater exhibition area. However, fewer of them than even 2 years ago are competing for the fair's prizes. Today's press briefing on the fair touched partly on the causes of this development. Reporter Jenoe Merze interviewed Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry, at the press briefing:

[Begin recording] [Gabor] The industrial enterprises have grown poorer, with fewer investment opportunities, in the past 3 years, but they have many things to display. The reason for this is that the enterprises know they must make much greater use of their material and intellectual means in order to create a market for themselves for the next 5 years. Not all of the items on display are new; it is quite characteristic that the enterprises set as their target the transformation and further development of existing products.

The performance of industry in the first 4 months of this year has not been favorable; compared with the same time last year, industrial performance achieved a growth of 1 percent, while the plan calls for a growth of more than 2 and 1/2 percent. The backlog must be made up, by all means, and all the decisions reached by the leadership of industry, in agreement with enterprise managers, must be carried out, both in energy- and material-saving, and by making up for lost work time. Furthermore, the energy shortage and the delivery problems caused by the cold winter have greatly affected the performance capability of industry; in fact, it can be said that the problem of energy supplies was not as great in the past as it has been in the first 4 months of this year. [end recording]

NEPSZAVA SEES ENTERPRISE FLEXIBILITY LACKING

AU081341 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 May 85 p 4

[Sarolta Osvath article: "The Plant Is For Sale"]

[Text] Greater independence, entrepreneurial readiness, flexible adjustment to the market -- these are expressions that have become the key words of our economic life in recent years. The interpretation and implementation of them is, however, far from being simple. Nor can we boast that we have succeeded in fully implementing these important goals. According to many people, this is because we lacked the necessary system of conditions and institutions for the implementation of the declared principles.

Things That We Have Become Used To and Things That We Have Not

Decisions were soon made for working out and creating these conditions and institutions, decisions that, among other things, introduce new forms of enterprise and new methods of enterprise management in economic life. We are increasingly familiarizing ourselves with the concept that the enterprise manager is not appointed but is elected by the workers, and it is slowly ceasing to be a sensation that one firm or another issues bonds in order to implement its development concepts. Most recently, the appearance of the bill of exchange stirred the minds of the people and not because these two things are contrary to the socialist economy but rather because we could have searched for these in vain in the previous economic practice for decades. We have therefore forgotten about them. A generation has grown up that has at most just read about them in literature and older people mostly identified these concepts with the capitalist economy. The story or anecdote is well-known that an educated adult who has grown up in socialism went to the theatre to see Ibsen's "Nora" and he did not understand it because he simply did not know what was in fact one of the "protagonists" of the play, the bill of exchange.

Thus, we should hardly be surprised that there are people who have an aversion to the so-called "capitalist methods," and do not regard them compatible with the principles of socialist economic activity. But we should refrain even more from blaming them for their views, as habit plays a great role in judging things.

Many people disapprove, for instance, of the issuing of bonds and the fact that through the increasing of their value and high interest, those who purchase them can acquire considerable amounts of money, without work. Those who disapprove of this are the people who, without blinking, pocket the interest due on their savings, although this is also income without work.

Why is one questionable and the other natural? It is mostly because we have grown accustomed to the institution of savings accounts, including interest. The bond, however, is new, an unusual thing for us. But this does not at all mean that it is more foreign to socialist society than the savings account. It is only more unusual.

Currently, a similarly frequently debated topic that many people disapprove of or do not fully understand is that certain enterprises are selling their buildings and plants. What can be behind this? A harmful or, on the contrary, a welcome phenomenon for our socialist economy?

The answer is hardly a simple one. First of all, it should be weighed that the consequences do not contradict the fundamental principles of socialism. That is: The factory or workshop sold should not become a source of exploitation and should not provide opportunities for speculation. It is also absolutely essential that the transaction should be carried out in such a way that the views of the workers employed there are taken into consideration. Alternative employment for them should be taken care of and their social conditions should be taken into consideration.

Whose Interest Is It?

In our view, there is no need to be afraid that the enterprises will abuse their selling possibilities. Unless every argument militates against maintaining the plant unit or workshop (and there are not many examples of this situation), the manager will hardly begin to solve the problems by putting the existing assets up for sale. The plant, the workshop, the machines -- to say nothing of the working people there -- are great assets. The talented leader knows, should know, how to make good use of the existing enterprise assets. Therefore, he will strive first of all for this.

The results achieved in such a way increase his prestige. But often they think over the selling of a unit several times because the collective will also be affected if the clouds of liquidation are hovering over the enterprise, and the prestige of the leader also suffers, as his task is to increase the assets he is in charge of and not to sell them.

These are indisputable arguments. But it is true to that it also causes damage if a trumped-up large enterprise (and how many of these exist...!) hangs on tooth and nail to every single small, superfluous workshop, unit or machine, only to maintain the rank and position of being a "large" enterprise. This is obviously more damaging than the damage that can be caused by the temporary situation that exists while the procedure of liquidation of units declared superfluous is going on, and until the administrative, organizational measures and resettling are over.

It can be more damaging also because, as a result of marking time that results from the rigid organizational forms, the workers lose their ambition and desire, because the unnecessary enterprise burdens decrease and hinder the achievements and the workers' readiness for initiative.

Social Effect

It is not easy, therefore, to take a clear position on whether it is harmful or good if an enterprise reorganizes its finances. The decisive, final argument cannot be other than the following: What is it that the national economy interest requires? It is only that in certain concrete situations, it is really difficult to decide whether it is really the national economy interest that dictates that there is no need for the workshop sold or whether we are talking perhaps only about negligence or leadership ineptitude?

It is obvious that the enterprise manager has a key role in answering this question. His personality, therefore, must be one that -- taking into consideration the interests of the national economy -- is capable of making the right decisions, one who is suitable to adequately understand and evaluate the enterprise viewpoints and can harmonize them with the other circumstances; one who listens to and considers the opinion of the collective, from the worker to the head engineer.

At the same time, the right decision also presupposes that the enterprise and the manager can and should be able to rely on the consultative cooperation of the higher guiding organs and authorities. These are able to provide advice to the manager not only from an enterprise "bottom-view", but they can also provide aid and support for decisions harmonized with the prospects and future of the enterprise and of the branch or industrial branch.

In addition to the useful advice given to concrete cases, however, we should expect from the higher organs that they thoroughly think over all the consequences when introducing certain methods not previously used that are unusual for society. The argument that the method makes the situation of one, two, or more enterprises easier is not enough to justify its introduction. It is also necessary to think over what effects such a method will produce in society. Will it not be a foreign body in the socialist economy? With its spreading consequences and connections will it not later hinder the construction of the society in which the main source of prosperity and increasingly better life is more, and more efficiently done, work?

JUDICIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD111255 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- A delegation, headed by Dr Imre Markoja, Hungarian minister of justice, visited the Republic of Austria, from May 6 to 10. Imre Markoja and Dr Harald Ofner, Austrian minister of justice, surveyed cooperation in law and jurisdiction.

The two ministers signed an agreement on the approval and the carrying out of court verdicts. Sentences will be discharged in the country of origin of the prisoner for penalties and rehabilitation to be more effective.

Dr Imre Markoja met Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, Anton Benya, president of the National Council, and Dr Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor.

NAGY, VARKONYI MEET MALAYSIAN ON RELATIONS, TRADE

LD111835 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- Abdul Kadir, deputy foreign minister of Malaysia, visited Hungary from May 9 to 11 on the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. Abdul Kadir and Gabor Nagy surveyed the state and development of bilateral relations, and topical international affairs with particular attention paid to the Southeast-Asian situation. The Malaysian diplomat also met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Talking to the press Saturday morning [11 May] in Budapest, the Malaysian deputy foreign minister said that Malaysia has relations with all countries, among them the socialist community, in order to ensure a better understanding between the countries of the world. He said that there were no controversial issues between Hungary and Malaysia, and through discussing various international issues with his Hungarian partners, a better understanding of the positions of Hungary and Malaysia was reached. He pointed out the importance of continuing a dialogue along similar lines to start very meaningful and serious relationships.

Talking about trade, the Malaysian deputy foreign minister pointed out that one of the purposes of his visit to Hungary was to find ways and means to promote bilateral economic relations. Hungary had a number of quality goods that were highly competitive and offered encouraging options to expand trade between Hungary and Malaysia. He noted with satisfaction that both parties sought to establish cooperation between Hungary and Malaysia.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRANCE -- Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-French joint committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation held a session in Budapest, May 8-10, with State Secretary Istvan Torok of foreign trade, and European director of the French Foreign Ministry Francois Plaisant in the chair. Istvan Torok and Francois Plaisant signed an agreement on a ten year extension of Hungarian-French economic, industrial and technical cooperation. The head of the French delegation met Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 10 May 85 LD]

USSR'S RYZHKOV MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI, DEPARTS

LD101802 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] On the last day of their visit to Poland, Nikolay Ryzhkov and the Soviet party and government delegation he is leading was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR. Economic relations between the two states were assessed. The successful implementation to date of the long-range program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation signed last year between Poland and the USSR was noted with satisfaction. The means of realizing the decisions in the economic sphere arrived at during the recent talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev was specified. Kazimierz Barcikowski and Zbigniew Messner took part in the meeting.

The Soviet delegation also held talks with Zbigniew Messner, Manfred Corywoda, and Zbigniew Szalajda. Coordination of the socioeconomic plans up to 1990 was discussed, along with current trade and economic links between Poland and the USSR. The Soviet guests then left Warsaw in the afternoon.

JARUZELSKI, GDR'S SCHUERER DISCUSS COORDINATION

LD111055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (ADN) -- The importance of stable relations between Poland and the GDR -- as alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact -- for strengthening socialism in the two countries, for consolidating the cohesion of the socialist community of states, and for safeguarding peace and security in Europe was stressed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw on Saturday. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and prime minister of Poland received Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo, GDR vice premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who is in Warsaw to attend deliberations on coordinating the 1985-1990 national economic plans.

The two sides stressed that the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two states is marked by dynamic development and will be continued more strongly. This is of special significance for increasing economic output and further improving working and living conditions in the two countries. In this connection, the two politicians emphasized the role of plan coordination as the main instrument for coordination of the socialist states' economic policy.

Intensively expanded reproduction is the determining basis for the growth of the two countries' national economies, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gerhard Schuerer said. To this end, the latest findings in science and technology must be effectively applied in production.

It is proving advantageous that the advantages of specialization and cooperation between the two countries are being used still better, and that preconditions are being created in order to develop long-term trade.

SEJM PASSES PENAL CODE CHANGES EFFECTIVE TO 1988

LD101548 Warsaw Domestic Services in Polish 1500 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The Sejm is in session. The chamber has passed the act on some changes to the penal code and the law on misdemeanors, changes which will come into force on 1 July of this year.

It also passed the act on particular penal responsibility, which will come into force on 1 July and remain in force until 30 June 1988.

Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, presented the variant concepts of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-1990 and the assumptions of the central annual plan for next year.

A deputies' discussion is now in progress; it was begun by Deputy Longin Cegielski.

Detailed by Warsaw TV

LD102202 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 85

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch from the Sejm]

[Excerpt] The Sejm amended today some Penal Code regulations and also passed the act on particular penal responsibility. The proposals on these issues were submitted by Deputy Antoni Polowniak. In the Penal Code the minimum and maximum limits for fines were increased and the possibilities of imposing additional penalties were extended. All persons responsible for managing public property will be responsible for bad management and waste. (?Under) the new law on particular penal responsibility, conditional suspension of prison terms in cases of perpetrators of crimes most dangerous to society will not be possible. The list of cases which will be examined under simplified and summary procedure is also being widened.

Aimed at Political Activists

AU101841 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 (AFP) -- The Polish parliament, for the third time since the declaration of martial law in December 1981, today voted a revision of the country's Penal Code, introducing tough new measures aimed at political activists.

The Polish Roman Catholic Church, among other opponents of the measure, said the new code would swell the number of political prisoners and extend police powers to the detriment of lawyers, while curbing aid for political detainees.

Two kinds of modifications, one permanent and the other authorising "exceptional" penal measures for a three-month period, were adopted by the 470-seat parliament, the diet, [as received] without a debate. There were 12 votes against and 11 abstentions.

The temporary changes, described as part of the country's "struggle against criminality," chiefly enable the judiciary to report to "imperative" procedures when dealing with suspected prisoners, and increase the categories of political offences. The "imperative" procedure authorises sentences of "limitation of freedom" -- the Polish legal term for obligatory work or unpaid and part-paid labour -- that can now be handed down by a single judge, on the basis of a police report, and in the absence of the accused or his lawyer. At the same time, public prosecutors will now be "obliged" to place in preventive detention any habitual offender, as well as anyone suspected of committing a crime punishable by a three-year jail term. For certain types of offences, especially political kinds, "additional punishment" can be meted out, including bans on the exercise of one's profession.

Sources in Solidarity, the outlawed free trade union, estimated that these measure alone would trigger an automatic rise of 30 per cent in Poland's prison population.

Meanwhile, permanent adjustments to the Penal Code call for tougher prison sentences for political offences such as attendance at an illegal meeting in a private apartment, while the maximum fine will rise fivefold, from a million zlotys (7,000 dollars) to five million zlotys (35,000 dollars). A new offence in the statute books will be the payment of fines by a third person other than a relative -- a step that will thus outlaw any financial help from support committees for political prisoners. Finally, police will be able to carry out house searches without the need of a warrant, in the case of any "breach" of the law.

The package was strongly criticised in a statement from the Roman Catholic Episcopate, which had sent a top member, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, for talks with government officials this week in attempt to thwart the change. But opposition to the move has also come from parts of the governing apparatus, according to an official statement. Speaking in parliament before the vote, Justice Minister Lech Domeracki said that official organizations such as the PRON -- which gathers ruling groups and associations -- the Polish Jurists' association, and professors at Warsaw University had expressed their opposition. They had been backed by "the instances of the (communist) party at various levels," he said.

Speaking earlier, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Poland's interior minister, lashed out at Solidarity's clandestine activists, accusing the "1,500 declared enemies of socialism" of being "agents in the pay of Western subversive organizations." He said there were 159 political prisoners in the country, of whom 140 were in preventive detention. Underground sources put the total figure at more than 200.

SEJM COMMITTEE ADOPTS DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

LD121911 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 -- The Sejm's (Parliament's) Extraordinary Commission today considered a report presented by its sub-commission and, having made some corrections, adopted a draft law on the Polish Sejm Electoral Law. Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki of the PUWP was chosen to present the draft to the deputies.

While reporting on the sub-commission's activities its chairman, Zawadzki, referred to the social consultations over the Electoral Law provisions, which was sized up by the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) and to the work of the Council of State which made the overall preparation of the draft. Deputy Zawadzki stressed, among other things, the significance of the draft's solutions related to: granting the right to put forward candidates to all nationwide political and social organizations, obliging the electoral conventions to follow the electors' opinions on candidates, a better wording of the candidate-consultation procedure, adoption of the principle that a candidate must score absolute majority of votes to be elected, the formulation of the principle of electoral protests, regulations connected with the electors' right to motion the recall of deputies.

JARUZELSKI INCREASING STATE INFLUENCE ON SCHOOLS

AU111636 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 (AFP) -- Polish military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski is seeking to "reinforce the influence of the state" in the teaching profession and boost the education of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

A report on the government's plans, published in communist party newspapers, came a day after the Polish Parliament approved a modification of the country's Penal Code, introducing a series of tough new measures aimed at political activists. Compiled by the party's Politburo for a plenum of the Central Committee here next Monday and Tuesday, the report is entitled: "The Problems of the Intelligentsia and Its Role in Socialist Development."

Many intellectuals were still under the "influence of extremists" from the banned trade union Solidarity, and were now "passive, discouraged, apathetic and politically disinterested," the report said. "In universities and colleges, the process of educating students in the socialist spirit leaves much to be desired," it said. Only one student in five -- in an official student population of 370,000 -- were members of official organisations, and this led in turn to lower standards in the selection of cadres, the report indicated.

It hit out at the "enemies of socialism, particularly Western centres of subversion financed by the United States" which had exerted pressure on Polish culture, literature and art.

To right what it termed this "troubling" situation, the Politburo said it sought to "reinforce the influence of the state in the running of education" and "broaden the state's patronage" in the arts. "Sciences based on Marxism-Leninism must widen their influence," it concluded.

Yesterday, the Polish Parliament voted its third revision of the Penal Code since the introduction of martial law in December 1981. Measures adopted for three months authorise a magistrate to hand down sentences of enforced labour on the basis of a police report, and in the absence of the accused or his lawyer. For certain types of offences, especially political, "additional punishment" can now be handed out, including bans on the exercise of one's profession.

Sources in Solidarity estimated that the country's prison population would automatically rise by 30 percent. Permanent measures include tougher prison sentences for political offences such as attending an illegal meeting in a private apartment, and a ban on the payment of fines by a third person other than a relative.

The Roman Catholic Church strongly criticised the measure, noting that it would curb any financial help from support committees for political prisoners.

'SOLEMN' VE COMMEMORATION WITH CSSR HELD

LD101936 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, a solemn meeting was held at the Warsaw Dramatic Theater. The Polish and Czechoslovak national anthems were played. Representatives of the highest party and state authorities, including Kazimierz Barcikowski, Marian Wozniak, and Jan Glowczyk, arrived at the ceremony, as well as war veterans, members of social organizations, and young people. A speech was delivered by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. He recalled the heroic traditions of the fraternal struggle of the nations of Europe against fascism. The Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland, Jiri Divis, spoke about the significance of peace and security in the contemporary world.

KARMAL TO ARRIVE 16 MAY; AFGHAN TIES VIEWED

LD130752 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 -- A party-state delegation of the Afghan Democratic Republic, with the general secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DAR at the head, is to start an official visit in Poland on May 16, on the invitation of the PUWP CC, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The relations between Poland and Afghanistan have for long been good, which may be indicated by the treaty of friendship concluded in 1927. Well before 1939, Polish specialists used to work in Afghanistan and their work was highly appreciated over there. After World War Two, Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz went on an official visit to the Kingdom of Afghanistan and Poland's then Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki was there twice. Afghanistani Premier Etemadi was in Poland.

After the April Revolution which ushered in social-political reforms and resolutely distanced Afghanistan from feudalism, the Polish-Afghan relations reached a new and higher stage. They cooled off somewhat when power was taken over by Amin. The latter's dictatorship aroused a profound indignation in Afghanistan and finally brought on a rebellion in the Armed Forces.

When after December 1979 Babrak Karmal returned home, Polish-Afghan relations took a turn for the better. That is well corroborated, among other things, by exchanges of party, youth, women delegations and of delegations of patriotic movements and journalists.

Possibilities and prospects also arise for collaboration of private sectors of both countries, including first of all cooperation in handicraft.

Since the very beginnings of attempts at internationalizing the problem of that country, People's Poland has been coming out in the international arena in defence of the rights of the Afghan people to self-determination and against the counter-revolutionary interference from the outside. In June last, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski paid a visit in Afghanistan.

After the martial law was declared in Poland, Afghanistan threw its support behind activities aimed at achieving stability of the situation in Poland.

Poland is all out for normalizing the situation around Afghanistan. The most correct path towards this aim should be the solutions agreed during the talks with the neighbours of that country - Iran and Pakistan. When Polish trade was partially frozen following the NATO "sanctions", Afghanistan sent to Poland Christmas gifts in the form of a big consignment of raisins and walnuts.

Traditionally Poland has been bringing her contribution to the education of Afghan cadres and to the development of health protection. Reviewed now are possibilities for developing economic cooperation.

The party-state visit by Afghanistan's delegation to Poland will bear out the political solidarity of the two states and will certainly make for tightening the relations in various fields. It will lend support to Afghanistan in the undeclared war by imperialism against that country, in the struggle of the socialist forces for peace and independence of nations.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH LEGAL BODY REPRESENTATIVES

LD111751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] A 5-day seminar for chairmen of the voivodship courts, voivodship prosecutors, and first secretaries of the basic party organizations in the voivodship courts and prosecutor's offices has ended with a meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Ways of improving the work of party organizations and promoting more active participation in preventing and combatting social evils, as well as carrying out a program for educating the public in state law, were discussed. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the representatives of the courts and prosecutor's offices for their steadfast service and conveyed best wishes for their resolution of legal issues in line with the interests of the working class, working people, and the socialist state.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS TRADE UNION LAW COMPLIANCE

LD102127 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] After consulting the leadership of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), the State Council has evaluated implementation of the law on trade unions issued 8 October 1982. It is considered that the law has become a good basis for the rebirth and development of the trade union movement as the spokesman and defender of employees' rights. It has created effective legal guarantees for the autonomy of the socialist trade union movement from the administration. Analysis of many postulates, especially those from the trade unions, the largest mass organization of working people, substantiates the need for an amendment to the law. A commission consisting of members of the State Council and the government, representatives of trade unions, Sejm deputies, and experts on trade union issues, set up by the chairman of the State Council, has drafted the appropriate proposals.

The State Council has decided to report to the Sejm on implementation of the law and to ask the OPZZ to conduct consultations with the trade unionists on the assumptions of the amendment to the law. These assumptions will be published shortly.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ZBOWID CONGRESS

LD052226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] has ended in Warsaw with a meeting of its supreme authorities. Henryk Jablonski has been elected chairman of the Supreme Council of this organization, and the title of honorary chairman of the Supreme Council has been granted to Marshal Michal Zymierski. General Jozef Kaminski has been elected president of the main administration of the union.

On the 2d day of the congress a debate was held on the tasks of ZBOWID in the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of young people. One of the speakers was Minister of National Defense General Florian Siwicki. He said that today, when an increased effort is required of every citizen, the war veterans too, through their work and social commitment, support what is progressive and noble, serve the nation, and anticipate a better future. The congress participants laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet soldiers, and at the monument to the heroes of Warsaw.

'ASPIRING' INTELLECTUALS, FRG REVANCHISM LINKED

LD102147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Traditional penetecostal rallies of revanchist landsmannschaften will be held in the shadow of the swastika, because it is they who demand most often and most noisily reunification of the German Reich within the 1937 borders.

Official representatives of the West German Government do it in a more disguised manner. However, the chancellor will take part in the Silesian landsmannschaft rally. The slogan "Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free nations" will be the slogan of this rally. Does the chancellor's presence at this kind of event really have no significance, especially now, when we have witnessed an official blessing given by the U.S. President to the West German revanchists?

It was not so long ago that people aspiring to be members of the Polish intellectual elite were saying that we have ourselves invented the German issue. Of their own free will and by their own antisocialist choice, they have become pan-Germanic ambassadors. Jan Jozef Lipski published an essay in the FRG in 1981 in which he showed more understanding for the FRG than for the Polish *raison d'etat* and the Odra-Nysa border. Michnik, too, has always commented most comprehensively on the Polish People's Republic in the pages of DER SPIEGEL. Jerzy Milewski, chief of the so called Brussels Solidarity, also looks after his own business, forgetting where he comes from.

There is also another trend. It sounds, more or less, like this: A new generation has grown up on the Rhine which had nothing to do with the events of 40 years ago. The youth on the Vistula had nothing to do with that either and have nothing to fear. Wladyslaw Bartoszewski gave an interview for DER SPIEGEL in the fall of 1982 in which he said: Our young people do not know Germans as invaders from their own experience, and they do not know the feeling of hatred. The only unpleasant but altogether harmless feeling concerning Germans is maybe a little bit of jealousy that they are so well off.

It is true. The feeling of hatred is alien to our mentality. It is true that we count on the fact that a generation friendly to the Poles has grown up on the Rhine. We have been counting on that for more than 1,000 years now.

PARTICIPATION IN INTERCOSMOS MARS PROBE OUTLINED

LD101700 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- After the "Vega" programme, Poland will take part in another international space project, now under preparation, code-named "F Mission". The programme is organized jointly by the Interkosmos and the European Space Agency and envisages sending a probe towards Mars and the studies of Phobos, Mar's moon.

Poland will take part in an experiment similar to the "Vega" project and consisting in a study of plasma waves -- this time in the vicinity of Mars and in direct neighbourhood of Phobos. In connection with the experiment, Polish specialists and scientists from other countries will design a device to study plasma waves, similar to those devices that Poland built to serve as an equipment of the "Vega" probes.

Scheduled to take place within the next few years, the "F Mission" provides for long-term research and observations. The probe will be launched into the Martian orbit to be corrected so as to constantly run near Phobos. The probe's first start may take place in 1988 and the next -- in 1990.

AGERPRES REPORTS 9 MAY VICTORY DAY ACTIVITIES

Ceaurescu at Festive Meeting

AU091639 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- 9/5/1985 -- Nicolae Ceaurescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Elena Ceaurescu, other members of the Romanian party and state leadership attended a festive meeting in Bucharest, on Thursday May 9, that marked the fortieth anniversary of victory over fascism and Romania's independence day.

The opening speech was made by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Speaking about the significance and place of the two events in the Romanian people's history was Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

AU091653 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0545 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1985 -- On behalf of the RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceaurescu, of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Romanian Government, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, of mass and public organizations and Bucharest enterprises, floral wreaths were laid, on May 9, at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism, at the Memorial of the Homeland's Heroes and at the Memorial of the Soviet Heroes in Bucharest, on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and on Romania's independence day. Floral wreaths were also laid in behalf of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremonies were attended by Manea Manescu, Constantin Olteanu, Cheorghe Pana, Nicu Ceaurescu, Petru Enache, Nicolae Giosan members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, managers of central institutions and of mass and public organizations, generals and reserve generals, former commanders of big units in the anti-Hitlerite front, former anti-fascist combatants, representatives of working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Diplomatic heads of mission accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

On same day, a similar ceremony took place at the Tincabesti Cemetery of the British soldiers fallen in Romania in the fights against fascism.

Floral wreaths were laid in behalf of President Nicolae Ceaurescu of Romania, the State Council and the government, the Ministry of National Defence, the Executive Committee of Bucharest City People's Council and of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, members of the State Council and of the government, representatives of the Bucharest City People's Council, generals and high-ranking officers, working people.

Maureen E. Macglashan, charge d'affaires ad-interim of Great Britain in Bucharest, members of the embassy, diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania, military attaches, members of the diplomatic corps attended too.

On the same occasion, floral wreaths were also laid at the military cemetery in Chencea, the cemeteries of Soviet soldiers in Jilava and Herastrau, at the monuments and cemeteries of Romanian and Soviet soldiers across the country.

RCP BODY APPROVES WARSAW PACT EXTENSION 11 MAY

AU111410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1241 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/5/1985 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP unanimously approved, in its May 11 meeting chaired by the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu's signature of the extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance concluded in Warsaw on May 14, 1956. The Executive Political Committee agreed that the extension of the Warsaw Treaty was required by the unfavorable course of the international situation. As long as the threat to peace in Europe and the world persisted, and the NATO military bloc continued, the socialist states were shown to maintain and strengthen their defensive alliance, all while intensifying their fight for disarmament and peace, for military blocs to be overcome.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the work of the Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu at the Warsaw Treaty summit meeting hosted by the capital of the Polish People's Republic on April 26. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the activity of the delegation, of the presentation by the general secretary of the party and president of the Republic, of Socialist Romania's position on the questions under consideration, stressing that it fully agreed with the resolutions of the Thirteenth Party Congress, with the interests of the Romanian people, and of the general cause of socialism, peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

Pointing out that Romania had developed its political and military collaboration with the armed forces of the other socialist countries in the organization, in keeping with the principles and pledges under the treaty, the Executive Political Committee highlighted the determination -- also reiterated by the states participating the meeting -- to further develop a manysided international collaboration set on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, to work most consistently for a policy of international detente, confidence and security, for the liquidation of the division of Europe and of the world into opposed military blocs, for the soonest possible, concomitant dissolution of both the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

Signing the protocol on the extension of the treaty, Romania highlighted its firm resolve to militate -- the way it has done so far -- alongside the other socialist countries, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the removal of the threat of a new world war, for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, for the expansion of their collaboration, for the negotiated settlement of litigious issues, for the maintenance and consolidation of the gains of the process of detente. In that context, the importance was brought to the force of the conclusion of an accord during the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and cosmic weapons and it was considered that the European states, more particularly the states in the two military blocs -- the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO -- should take further initiatives and make an active, corresponding contribution to finding solutions for the success of the talks, for the conclusion of agreements conducive to a halt to the emplacement of missiles, the elimination of all nuclear arms from the continent, the prevention and avoidance of outer space militarization, the removal of the serious threats looming over mankind.

During its meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP also approached routine questions.

CEAUSESCU, GDR'S WEISS DISCUSS BILATERAL TIES

AU101606 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who participated in the working meeting held in Bucharest by the chairman of the two sides in the joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the SR of Romania and the GDR.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of friendship on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended to Comrade Erich Honecker warm greetings and best wishes.

During the talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between Romania and the GDR, which, in the spirit of guidelines established at the highest level, are constantly and fruitfully developing at various levels. They also expressed their common desire to expand these positive relations at a political, economic, scientific-technological, and other levels in the future as well, in the interests of our countries and peoples and of building the new system in Romania and the GDR, and in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The two sides assessed that the constantly developing economic potential of the two countries offers opportunities for expanding and diversifying production sharing and for increasing trade exchanges in their mutual interests. In this context, the two sides mentioned that the current working meeting was an opportunity to identify new possibilities for bilateral cooperation and cooperation in third markets, and for diversifying cooperation between our countries.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed the conviction that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's forthcoming visit to the GDR will be a new and important opportunity to develop and strengthen positive cooperation between Romania and the GDR and to deepen the relations established between our countries.

9 MAY MILITARY PARADE HELD IN BELGRADE

AU091643 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0750 GMT on 9 May, jointly with other Serbian radio stations, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, and with Novi Sad, and other Vojvodina radio stations, carries a 70-minute live relay of the military parade held "on the occasion of the observance of 40 years of freedom and the anniversary of victory over fascism."

The announcer reports that those watching the parade in a stand erected in front of the SFRY Assembly building in the Revolution Boulevard in Belgrade are "Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, SFRY Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic, and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. With them are famous war commanders Peko Dapcevic and Kosta Nadj." Also reported as being on the stand are "representatives of all sociopolitical organizations, members of the Federal Executive Council, and other prominent personalities," as well as "most prominent personalities of our social, political, scientific and cultural life, delegations of World War II allies, and other foreign delegations, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of military missions accredited in Belgrade."

At 0801 GMT, fanfares sound, gun salutes are fired, and the national anthem is played. At 0803 GMT, Lieutenant General Zdravko Dimic, commander of the parade, drives to the stand in an open staff car and reports to Veselin Djuranovic, who issues the order that the parade should begin. Lt Gen Zdravko Dimic then drives at the head of the parade, followed by his staff. At the same time, the announcer reports, an Orao plane with Major General Bozidar Stevanovic, Air Force detachment commander, flies past. Dimic's staff is followed by soldiers bearing SFRY and LCY flags, the flags of the six republics, the republican parties' flags, and the flags of war brigades. Detachments of military school cadets, the announcer says, march past the stand at 0810 GMT, followed by guard units, alpine units, border guards units, women soldiers and cadets, and territorial defense units "with automatic rifles."

At 0821 GMT, civil defense units march past the stand, followed by other civilian detachments of workers, youths, athletes, folklore ensemble members, and Pioneers.

At 0826 GMT the motorized unit of Belgrade civil defense drives past. It includes "special vehicles for rescuing people from high-rise apartments," trucks, dump trucks, and recovery vehicles, and a unit equipped to counteract chemical weapons. Fire engines, water tankers, water cannons, and other trucks fitted with fire fighting equipment also drive past.

At 0828 GMT, the announcer reports, "the internal affairs unit approaches the stand and a squadron of helicopters flies past overhead." There are detachments from all the republics, members of highway patrols on motorcycles, mountain rescue units, militiamen and dogs in small cross-country vehicles, and "fast patrol boats with crews," presumably mounted on trucks.

At 0830 GMT the announcer reports the march-past of "the second detachment of the interior affairs secretariat, formed by special units in cross-country vehicles clad in camouflage uniforms and carrying modern domestic made rifles." Members of the detachment, says the announcer, are "young men trained and technically equipped to successfully counter acts of modern terrorism." They include "assault teams, trained for performing most complex tasks," and scouts, all riding in vehicles, as well as "units for protection against subversion."

The announcer reports that they wear "special protective equipment. The forces of public order that are just coming are equipped with sturdy, transparent shields, water cannons on their vehicles, and armored combat vehicles equipped to break up possible greater unrests." There are also "militia signals units."

At 0832 GMT the announcer reports that the motorized detachment follows, "its column being 3 km long," including "new mountain guns, then Nora artillery pieces," and "many modern systems of antiaircraft defense." The detachment includes "motorized units, signals units, units for atomic, biological, and chemical defense, military police units, paratrooper units, support units, and engineering units."

At 0833 GMT the signals units arrive, "headed by a light cross-country vehicle and consisting of cross-country vehicles carrying radio transmitters and a command staff vehicle." The announcer reports that one can also see "electronic reconnaissance and scrambling equipment" and soldiers with portable radio equipment.

Atomic, biological, and chemical defense units follow, says the announcer at 0835 GMT, headed by "a combat vehicle for nuclear, biological, and chemical detection and observation." These units include "cross-country vehicles with members of atomic, biological, and chemical defense units in protective overalls wearing protective masks. The cross-country vehicles are followed by truck-mounted decontamination apparatus."

The next unit to pass the stand is the military police unit using cross-country vehicles, motorcycles, and combat vehicles. They are followed at 0836 GMT by paratroops units and a minute later by support units with trailers, cross-country vehicles produced by the Maribor Automobile factory, heavy transporters, field kitchens, well-drilling equipment, and ambulances.

At 0838 GMT "engineering units approach with their heavy equipment," including amphibious vehicles. Two minutes later artillery units follow including Yugoslav-made antitank guided missile launchers, 100-mm antitank guns, and the 152-mm "howitzer called Nora." Helicopters fly overhead. "Here comes a coastal defense gun," the announcer says. "Its range is 20 km and it weighs about 3 tons." Multiple rocket launchers also drive past.

Motorized territorial defense units follow at 0843 GMT, also equipped with "the most modern weapons of Yugoslav production," like the units of the regular Army. The infantry units carry automatic and sniper rifles, and the motorized units have recoilless guns and rocket launchers. Support units bring up the rear.

A squadron of supersonic fighter aircraft flies over the parade at 0845 GMT. The announcer says that antiaircraft guns of 20, 30, and 40-mm, as well as portable antiaircraft missiles are included in the territorial defense units' armaments. Large long-range ground-to-air missiles roll past along with long-range radar equipment at 0848 GMT.

The Navy is represented in the parade by Marines in large cross-country vehicles, one-man and two-man submarines, signals units, and "an innovation of our naval armaments, a land-to-sea missile." Super-galeb planes fly overhead.

At 0851 GMT, armored and mechanized units are headed by a reconnaissance unit in armored personnel carriers. Self-propelled 122-mm howitzers rumble by. A squadron of 12 Orao supersonic fighter-bombers flies past. The new Yugoslav-made tanks, "with the highest combat speed," pass the stand by 0858 GMT, and the parade is over.

New Antiaircraft Gun Displayed

LD092022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- A new twin 30-mm antiaircraft gun was shown at the parade for the first time. This rapid-fire gun is primarily intended for aiming at medium- or low-altitude air targets, but can also be used for other needs during armed combat. The gun is built into a specially constructed cupola which is mounted on a Borbeno Oklopno Vozilo [BOV -- Armored Combat Vehicle].

A rapid change in the elevation of a barrel and a turret rotated by an engine make this gun an important tool of air defense, and ensure its speedy reaction to flying targets. A BOV-type vehicle makes possible the gun's speedy change of position in the field.

TANJUG REPORTS PRODUCTION OF NEW, MODERN TANK

LD091658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- In cooperation with work organizations from all over the country, the Yugoslav arms and military equipment industry mastered the production of a Yugoslav-made tank in just 3 years. During its production 6,000 new technologies and 150 kinds of new material were applied. The Yugoslav tank is distinguished from the model made under license by being equipped with more modern equipment and possessing the so-called sandwich armor and antineutron protection. The tank has a crew of three. It is armed with a large 125-mm gun and ranks among the tanks with the lowest silhouette. It has a multifuel engine, which means that it can utilize various kinds of fuel without alteration. Apart from possessing good targeting equipment it also has systems for self-protection against enemy observation.

Also built into the Yugoslav-made tank is a larger range finder, also Yugoslav-made, a fire-control system, an electronic computer, and other equipment which considerably enhances its combat effectiveness.

DJURANOVIC HOSTS SOVIET, U.S. VE DAY DELEGATIONS

LD092011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today in the Palace of the Federation gave a reception for the foreign delegations that attended the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Yugoslavia's liberation and the victory over fascism. During the reception, which took place immediately after the great military parade, President Djuranovic met representatives of the state delegations of the USSR, the U.S., Great Britain, and France and had a brief and friendly conversation with them.

Djuranovic also talked to members of other foreign delegations who had visited our country at the invitation of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia Federal Board.

The reception was also attended by Ali Sukrija, Lazar Mojsov, Sinan Hasani, Dimce Belovski, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dobriboje Vidic, Nusa Kersevan, Marjan Rozic, Dusan Bogdanov, Milka Planinc, Vlado Scekcic, Branko Mamula, several members of the Council of the Federation and other prominent officials from the federation's organs and organizations.

Reagan Sends Message

LD082314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a message to Presidency of Yugoslavia President Veselin Djuranovic expressing, on behalf of the people of the United States, thanks for the invitation to a U.S. official delegation to the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Yugoslavia. Through the U.S. delegation President Reagan sends, on the occasion, his best wishes to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The message also stresses the pleasure because the United States, which upheld the heroic Yugoslav struggle against the Nazi aggression, is represented at the commemoration by which Yugoslavia marks the end of the worst of all wars.

VLAJKOVIC TO SUCCEED DJURANOVIC AS TERM EXPIRES

LD121509 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- The term of office of Veselin Djuranovic as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expires at midnight May 15. During the next twelve months, the office will be held by current vice-president of the Presidency Radovan Vljakovic.

This will be one of the regular changes in the Presidency of Yugoslavia according to an order set by the rules of procedure of this supreme state body, which is specific in many respects. Vljakovic will be the seventh president of the Yugoslav state Presidency since President Tito died in May 1980.

When established in 1971, the Presidency had 23 members. After enactment of the new constitution in 1974, their number was reduced to eight -- one from each republic (6) and province (2).

The Presidency, as a collective head of state, represents Yugoslavia at home and abroad, nominates candidates for the office of president of the Federal Executive Council (government), promulgates federal laws, appoints and recalls ambassadors, receives letters of credence or recall from foreign diplomatic representatives, and issues documents on ratification of international treaties. In addition, it is the supreme body of command and administration in the Armed Forces in peace and at war.

Members of the Presidency are elected by republican or provincial assemblies and proclaimed by the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The present members of the Presidency, proclaimed on May 15, 1985 when the terms of office of their predecessors expired, are Radovan Vljakovic (province of Vovodina), Sinan Hasani (province of Kosovo), Branko Mikulic (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Nikola Ljubicic (Serbia), Stane Dolanc (Slovenia), Lazar Mojsov (Macedonia), Josip Vrhovec (Croatia) and Veselin Djuranovic (Montenegro).

By exercising all functions of president of the Republic during the five-year period since Tito's death, the Presidency of Yugoslavia has stood the test of time and grown increasingly active and present in current activities of the country. The fact that during the past year the Presidency was unanimous on all questions of the country's internal and foreign policy bears witness to its importance as a factor of unity of Yugoslavia.

ZAGREB COURT SENTENCES GROUP FOR TERRORIST ACTS

LD101412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Grand Council of the District Court in Zagreb, presided over by Judge Ilija Ivanic, passed sentences today on a group of persons charged with hostile activities and preparation of terrorist acts against the SFRY.

The main defendant, Filip Bagic, 36, a lawyer from Zelina, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment because, as Judge Ilija Ivanic explained, it was established beyond any doubt that he had committed the criminal acts with which he was charged in the indictment. In direct cooperation with Ustasha terrorist organizations abroad, he organized hostile activities in our country and received and distributed propaganda material, arms, ammunition, and explosives for terrorist activities against the SFRY.

Filip Bagic was one of the ideological exponents of clericonationalist and terrorist activities and was active among young people, rallying them and organizing them for hostile activities. Apart from arms, explosives, and explosive devices, which were brought into the country with the aim of using them in order to create fear, insecurity, and anxiety among citizens, he also distributed propaganda material in which it was stated, among other things, "Death to Yugoslavia," which also meant death to its people, it was stated in the explanation of his sentence.

This kind of activity of clericonationalism has recently been strikingly intensified in cooperation with terrorist organizations abroad, Judge Ilija Ivanic said, giving a series of examples of the activities of Bagic and the other defendants as proof. Especially evident in this respect is propaganda, which is directed in particular at the young with the aim of indoctrinating them against the SFRY. This last activity was one of Bagic's important tasks, Ivanic stressed. We therefore consider that all those demands which have recently been heard and were heard in defense of the accused even at this trial -- for instance that hostile propaganda should not be considered a criminal act -- are absolutely unacceptable.

Zdravko Kasalo, 36, a self-employed tradesman, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment for preparing terrorist acts, hostile propaganda, and other activities against the SFRY as one of the members of a terrorist strike group which included Bagic, its leader, and Tomo Buci, Mato Orlovic, and Zeljko Pelivan.

Tomo Buci, 30, a graduate in electrical engineering from Sesvete, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment; Zeljko Pelivan, 27, an electrical engineering technician from Sesvete, to 6 years; and Mato Orlovic, 29, a graduate in forestry from Zagreb, to 2 years.

Ivan Beljan, 36, a graduate in biology from Trogir, was sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and Luka Koldzic, 37, of Zagreb, Tomislav Kasalo, 24, of Sesvete, Petar Hrga, 28, of Sesvete, and Nediljko Serdarusic, 29, of Zagreb to 1 year's imprisonment each. Gvido Piasevoli, 26, a student from Split, was sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment.

Judge Ilija Ivanic said at the end of the explanation of the sentences that the arms, explosives, and explosive devices handled by the accused in the course of their terrorist activities had not led to any loss of life, thanks entirely to the fact that they were discovered in time by the organs acting within the framework of the system of national defense and social self-protection together with working people and citizens.

LCY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY, RECENT VISITORS

LD082224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- At a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today under the chairmanship of Ali Sukrija, the Presidium considered the immediate tasks arising from the decisions of the 17th LCY Central Committee session. The Presidium defined and agreed on the concrete activities to be pursued in the LCY and by communists at all levels in other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing and government organs in the struggle to implement the anti-inflation program and for reducing the rate of inflation. It was stressed that the broad mobilization and immediate and constructive activity of all self-managing socialist forces of our society in implementing the decisions of the 17th session would ensure the speedier growth of production, employment, and exports, as well as protect and raise the standard of living, thus creating the essential prerequisites for halting price rises and for the gradual reduction of inflation to an acceptable level. To this end it is indispensable that the responsible organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor should adopt and implement concrete programs of activities aimed at solving problems and carrying out the tasks defined in the conclusions of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions as quickly as possible.

The Presidium also finalized a program of the direct involvement of the members of the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee in activities organized in the organizations of associated labor, in municipalities, republics and provinces, and at the federal level with the aim of implementing the attitudes of the 17th LCY Central Committee session.

The Presidium decided to prepare a detailed report on the way social subjects are implementing the conclusions of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions and to send it to the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium heard a report by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], on the FEC's proposed solutions in the system of economic relations with foreign countries, especially in the foreign exchange system.

The Presidium described as significant the fact that discussions have started in the SFRY Assembly on the proposed solutions in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. It stressed the importance of searching for solutions, in keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, along the line of the Yugoslav economy's efficient inclusion in the international division of labor, intensification of self-managing integration of associated labor, increasing the economy's motivation for higher and more successful exports, and ensuring the existence of the conditions needed for necessary and rational imports. All this should contribute to more dynamic and harmonious development of the economy and to improvement in the country's balance of payments situation.

The Presidium pointed out the need for efforts to be made by the appropriate organs and social subjects in order to create conditions for the speediest possible adoption in the SFRY Assembly of adequate solutions and the necessary accompanying regulations, and for organizing a united and synchronized action aimed at their consistent implementation by all economic and social subjects.

At the same time, proceeding from the conclusions of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions, the Presidium stressed the need to intensify activities aimed at preparing and implementing concrete production and export programs and at making timely preparations to carry out the changes necessary in order to achieve higher and more successful exports.

The Presidium will regularly monitor these activities and take an active part in them. This was the basis on which the Presidium will prepare for the LCY Central Committee session at which the Central Committee will consider ideopolitical aspects of the development of the system of economic relations with foreign countries in keeping with the orientation program of activities of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium also considered a report on the action conferences of communists working in the field of tourism and in the Yugoslav post and telegraph system. The Presidium endorsed the attitudes adopted at these conferences and the immediate tasks and obligations of the members, and leaderships of the LC's and the organizations of the Federation of Trade Unions and Economic Chambers in implementing the adopted attitudes.

The Presidium approved the reports submitted by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his talks with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the PCE; Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana; and Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the report submitted by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his visit to the SED. The Presidium also endorsed a report on LCY officials' talks with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, member of the SPD Presidium, during his stay in Yugoslavia. The Presidium also considered other matters within its sphere of competence.

AGRICULTURAL TALKS CONCLUDED WITH CPC GROUP

LD111436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China believe **that economic** interest of farmers is one of the main conditions for expanding food production. This was noted at a round table on social and economic transformation of agriculture and the role of the party, which was jointly organized by the Central Committees of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China. The meeting closed here today.

Nikola Kmezic, the LCY Central Committee member who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the meeting, stated the LCY strives for the agriculture to free itself as soon as possible from all unnecessary administrative restraints.

Du Runsheng, the CPC Central Committee official in charge of reform of the village and head of the Chinese delegation, said that the prices of farm products in China are not yet completely free.

Commodity production is an unavoidable stage in economic development and China will not relinquish that course regardless of possible difficulties or opposition, he said.

REPORTAGE ON SUKOVIC'S TRADE VISIT TO JAPAN

Meets With Nakasone

LD102103 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 (TANJUG) -- Japan's premier, Yasuhiro Nakasone, and Yugoslavia's vice-premier, Mijat Sukovic, have evaluated that effort should be exerted with the aim of boosting trade and other forms of economic cooperation between their two countries.

Sukovic transmitted the Japanese premier a personal message from Milka Planic, the Yugoslav federal premier, which, among other things, says that relations between the two countries have been developing favourably, but their economic relations do not reflect real possibilities and needs of Yugoslavia and Japan.

Both sides should make efforts in other [as received] to further widen their economic co-operation, the message goes on. More frequent contacts at various levels, including the level of premiers, would contribute to this.

Sukovic acquainted the Japanese premier with Yugoslavia's economic initiatives for co-operation with Japanese partners and, particularly, with the new law on foreign capital investments in Yugoslavia.

Confers With Trade Minister

LD111206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1032 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 (TANJUG) -- Japanese experts are closely watching the Yugoslav initiatives for strengthening cooperation with Japan, said Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Keijiro Murata during a meeting here today with Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Mijat Sukovic.

The Japanese Government no longer applies to Yugoslavia the regulation withholding guarantees for Japanese export credits from countries which have rescheduled payments on their external debts, stated Murata.

Sukovic pointed out Yugoslavia's wish to use its considerable raw material, energy and human resources with the help of Japanese technology and capital. Joint projects on Yugoslav, Japanese and third markets were mentioned in that context.

Last year Yugoslav exports to Japan amounted to 30.5 million dollars, and imports from that country to nearly 82 million dollars.

SERBIA LC DISCUSSES 'AUTONOMISM' VS 'AUTONOMY'

AU291912 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Kosta Krajinovic's feature on the 22d Serbia LC Central Committee session held in Belgrade on 25 April]

[Excerpt] I do not know of any example of a successful basic organization of associated labor that is not a part of a successful work organization, Slobodan Milosevic said at the Serbia LC Central Committee session. The same applies to the entire Yugoslav community, and this issue burdens relations within the SR of Serbia. This is exactly why the LC of Serbia speaks for a higher degree of unity, for unity that affirms both the cohesion of the society and the independence of its parts and elements. In this specific case this means the simultaneous affirmation of the unity of the republic as a sociopolitical and state community, and of the autonomy of the provinces as its constituent parts. Ideological opposition to such a tendency of the LC and certainly of a vast majority of the people who live on the territory called the SR of Serbia appears either in the form of an excessive stress on uniformity and government from the center, or in the form of an equally excessive stress on the need to be the master in one's own region, taking no account of the aim and interest of the whole.

While the former tendency has been long ago given a complete name, centralism and unitarianism, opinions about the name of the latter -- although it has also been found quite a while ago -- cannot be agreed upon. This has become apparent at the plenum as well. The first to speak about it was Spiro Galovic in the introductory report:

[Begin Galovic recording] We must not underestimate centralist tendencies, although they have no strong support in social reality -- they mostly appear in the sphere of ideology. However, one must underestimate even less tendencies that are mostly active, that manifest themselves in real social relations. One of them is autonomism [autonomastvo]. This ideological and political tendency and its champions ignore the fact that the provinces are constituent parts of the SR of Serbia. The province is thus seen exclusively as a constituent element of the federation, and whenever one mentioned the indubitable need for unity in the SR of Serbia -- from the social plan to the educational system -- an alarm regarding the threat of centralism is sounded immediately. One cannot, however, cover up the unacceptability of this ideological and political tendency with anticentralism. While autonomy is undoubtedly a fruitful solution in our political system, a solution that ensures independence, that is autonomy of the provinces as sociopolitical communities in an economic, political, and cultural sense, autonomism is an ideological expression of tendencies toward the independence of the provinces as states, which inevitably leads to endangering the unity of not only the SR of Serbia, but of Yugoslavia as well. [end Galovic recording]

Vera Banic-Caric and Borislav Odadzic replied.

[Begin Odadzic recording] We have known another definition before, albeit an unofficial one, that was formulated something like this: Autonomism is a perverted form of nationalism. I think that a certain confusion may be created if we fail to explain certain tasks that come out from the definition of autonomism. Since it was stated in the definition that this phenomenon leads to endangering the unity of Serbia and the SFRY, we have to give a clear answer on how and to what extent the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has so far weakened Yugoslavia and endangered Yugoslavia's unity during its development and through its policy. I think that this is so absurd that it is not even worth discussing. [end Odadzic recording]

Momcilo Baljak noted that the tendency of autonomism is extant and not invented.

Bosko Krunic spoke about the unsuitability of using the term in the present social situation.

[Begin Krunic recording] It is known what the term meant in history. In Vojvodina between the two wars, autonomism, was a kind of political organization and resistance of leaders of bourgeois parties toward their centers and toward monarchy; radical leaders, democrats, independent democrats, all toward their centers and the monarchy. Their demands were, of course, for reorganization, for a higher degree of independence, for changing relations, and so on. What is now the counterpart to that autonomism, the term that Stojadinovic [Milan Stojadinovic, prewar Yugoslav politician and onetime prime minister with profascist political ideas] especially used and attacked to a great extent? Well, it is monarchist centralism, you know. That is the way it is. In our political life we have to repudiate it, and it cannot be imputed to us. [end Krunic recording]

The LC Central Committee of Serbia agreed at the end that the term autonomism should be replaced in the conclusions by a descriptive definition of the phenomena: bureaucratic separatism beyond the constitutional framework.

True, thus formulated, it is not specific to relations in Serbia only, but since these relations are at stake, the statist encapsulation beyond the framework of the constitution achieves a recognizable location. Anyway, the term itself is not important. What is most important is that the problem has been perceived and openly discussed. What is involved are relations in Serbia, and they are by no means a marginal topic or a question that, allegedly, can be discussed behind closed doors in the interest of unity. A similar discussion about relations in our Republic, Dragan Markovic recalled, was held in an isolated circle about 10 years ago. It remained unknown to the public, and then we had the 1981 events in Kosovo afterward.

STAMBOLIC ON UNIFYING LEGACY OF SERBIAN CP

LD111136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 11 May 85

[Ivan Stambolic's report at the formal session of the Serbia LC Central Committee in Belgrade on 11 May]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- "We see the founders congress of the Serbian Communist Party as a historical pledge of Serbian Communists within the framework of the LCY to act in a united fashion and as a vanguard of the working class of the Serb people and of all the nationalities living in the SR of Serbia, as part of the vanguard of the working class of all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY. In this way alone will we continue successfully to bear our own share of the historic and revolutionary responsibility to the people of the SR of Serbia and the entire LCY." So ends the report which Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, delivered at the Central Committee session today devoted to the 40th anniversary of the founders congress of the Serbian CP.

Describing the circumstances in which the congress was held, Stambolic recalled that this event had coincided with the capitulation of Germany and with the liberation of fraternal Zagreb, which at the congress was received with great joy. What was happening in this hall during those days was not observed, at least as far as papers are concerned. It is said today that what the newspapers reported had not happened, but what happened in this concrete case is that the newspaper did not report what will be reported in bold characters in the calendar of history. Such were the conditions then. The Communists of Serbia did not have (?anything) to hide from their people, but did have something to hide from the enemies of our revolution, Stambolic explained, adding that in the behind-the-scenes games of the counter-revolution the congress could have been used as an excuse to render the international recognition of new Yugoslavia difficult.

Stambolic then pointed out that during all the big trials of our party one must not overlook, especially not today, its ability to confront the truth and to move boldly to counter the events. We must constantly renew this tradition with fresh examples of resolve and militancy required today by the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. With this program we opened up the prospect of the way out of our economic difficulties. Now we are facing the more difficult part of the task -- to see this prospect through. However, no organization can be called a political movement simply because it has a program to move things forward if it is not in a position to carry it out in practice, if it is bound by opportunism or cramped by sectarianism, if its members are afraid to get involved or are unwilling to dirty their hands in the struggle of social contradictions. In such instances acute questions of life inevitably are buried under paper answers, and this only raises the level of expectation and increases dissatisfaction.

Escape into imaginary, contrived or irrelevant issues, doctrinaire factionalism, and one-upmanship are especially dangerous, warned Stambolic, if a revolutionary movement, such as our movement today, is facing major and unavoidable decisions and tasks. If these accumulated contradictions were to persist, society would attempt to solve them haphazardly, and this would mean falling into a deeper crises. We can and must prevent this movement. For this reason we cannot permit any hesitation as regards the implementation of the entire Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. We must more quickly summon up the courage, skill, and confidence to carry out the appropriate changes in our economic and political system, to encourage self-management integration, to strengthen the unity of the Yugoslav market, and to curb inflation....

Having stressed that the road to further developing self-management is the way to get out of the crisis through our own resources, Stambolic said that even the enemy no longer dares to attack the achievements of self-management, although it has not yet become the predominant relation. Instead, the enemies have focused on the unity of Yugoslavia, constantly striving to set our nations and nationalities against each other, to review the weapon of fratricide, to blacken the most brilliant dates in our history, to portray the prewar Yugoslav Communist Party as a terrorist sect, to equate Leninism and Stalinism, as well as Marxism and dogma. These people have nothing better to offer us than division and bloodshed; but of course their slogan is "The worse, the better." Serbian Communists, Stambolic added, have adequate experience in the struggle against all enemies, and especially with Serbian and Albanian nationalists. We are waging this struggle, and we must continue to do so. The development of the relations of socialist self-management is one of the essential conditions of this struggle.

"Workers and young people have patience. They have it for what is inevitable and necessary, and this is laid down by the time in which we live and by the degree to which our society is developed and by its technological and overall production possibilities. They even have it for the shortage of places of work and housing and for all those social contradictions which most frequently effect them. However, workers and young people do not have patience for haggling and the wheeling and dealing in which the adoption and implementation of social decisions are protracted, nor for lack of solutions for such changes. For this the workers, and especially the young people, do not have patience, and rightly so. This is something which they refuse to accept and should not accept, together with the LC, which has been and must remain a party of revolutionary changes," said Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, in his report.

CROATIA SR ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

LD110056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG) -- At a joint session held today the delegates of all the three chambers of the Croatia SR Assembly elected Pero Car, hitherto member of the Croat Presidency, the president of this republic for the coming 1-year period.